

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY)
By THE WASHINGTON TIMES CO.
HUTCHINS BUILDING
NORTHWEST CORNER TENTH AND D STS.
Telephone—Editorial Rooms, 458
Business Office, 1460
NEW YORK OFFICE, 200 NASSAU BUILDING
1110—3 o'clock Evening Edition, One Cent
Sunday Edition, Three Cents
Monthly, by Carriage—
Morning and Sunday, Thirty-five Cents
Evening, Twenty-five Cents
By Mail Postage Prepaid
Morning and Sunday, Fifty Cents
Evening, Thirty Cents
Washington, Monday, March 15.

No Step Backward.

It is pleasant and encouraging to recognize in President McKinley a sturdy advocate and exponent of civil service reform. This is a direction in which he may count upon the good-will and support of all Americans, without distinction of party, who think and read, and who prefer the general good of the country and its people to the interests of demagogues, both local and national, that have been incidentally and flourished with the former growth of the spoils system.

At the very outset of the discussion we wish to say that we particularly honor the President for the stand he has taken on this question, because the circumstances and conditions under which his Administration begins would render his position difficult, if not practically untenable, in the case of a man less strong and immovable when impressed with a high sense of duty.

Beyond any question, it must be endorsing for President McKinley to find that the principle and rules of civil service reform have been so applied and extended by his predecessors as to leave very little public patronage at his disposal. This would not matter, perhaps, if super-servicable party followers had not previously succeeded in creating a widespread impression among Republicans that his utterances on this topic were to be taken with a liberal sprinkling of campaign salt, and that, upon his accession to power, he would be found ready and eager to return to the old method of rewarding partisan service with rich feed at the public trough, without regard to other considerations.

The merit system, based on competitive examination, and involving promotion for merit and a tenure depending solely upon good behavior and efficient service, was inaugurated under President Arthur, extended as far as it well could be under his Administration, adopted and again extended by Mr. Cleveland during his first term, supported, amplified and widened by Mr. Harrison, who, like his successor, made important additions to the classified service just before he went out of office, and finally has been made to cover almost everything in sight by Mr. Cleveland, and largely toward the end of, his second Administration. In the course of its evolution, and in departmental methods and practices connected with its observance and application, hardships and abuses have not been wanting. They have not been greater, nor more frequent than might have been expected as inevitably incidental to such a revolutionary change. They have not served to weaken the hold of the principle of civil service reform, nor of the system built upon it, upon the worthiest elements of American citizenship. The system has passed its experimental stage, has fully justified its value and right to existence and perpetuation, and has been incorporated into the institutions of the country. As one of them it is a fixity and a finality.

We are well aware that some of President McKinley's party adherents are trying to impress him with the idea that the late Executive spread the aegis of civil service reform over everything he could see, in the closing days of his power. In order to fix Democrats in error, we do not need to descend to the "tu quoque" argument and say, what already has been stated, that Mr. Harrison did a like thing. Indeed, there is not any argument necessary to convince President McKinley in regard to facts as much within his knowledge as ours. He does not have to be told that the idea of Mr. Cleveland's doing anything whatever to promote Democracy or to favor Democrats could only be regarded in the light of a joke. As between Republicans and Democrats, Mr. Cleveland has been less inimical to the former than to the latter; but, on the whole, he distrusts them both as being Americans.

We feel sure, therefore, that party considerations, based on recent extensions of the reform, will fail to move President McKinley from the firm stand he has taken on the rock of principle, and manifestly in the interests of good government. To take a step, even to look backward, would be to open the door for a return of the evils of the abandoned and detestable spoils system; a system which supported a riotous horde of political placemen for a brief time, and involved the non-productive existence of an equal mob, but just ejected from office, and still another of like proportions living upon the expectation of public employment.

Civil service reform has come to stay, and the opportunity is offered to President McKinley during the next four years to complete, solidify and perfect the system. In accomplishing that he will build a monument for himself and his Administration that will tower gloriously in American history.

Cleveland's Consul on Hawaii.
Our foreign friend, the New York Evening Post, is in a state of glee because the equally foreign Cleveland Consul General at Honolulu has reported certain results of a recent census of Hawaii, with the presumable intention of throwing cold water upon annexation.

This impartial authority places the total population of the islands at 109,020, of which the natives constitute 31,019, the Japanese 24,497, Chinese 21,616, and so on, Americans and people of other western nationalities being classed as "se-

ting." This is in striking contrast to the picture of Honolulu presented in the London Times, which describes that place as essentially a Yankee city, with Yankee churches, buildings, schools, theaters and all the visible features of American life, language, methods, manners and religion. The London Times says that on landing at Honolulu one might easily imagine himself in San Francisco.

We must leave to doubt the value of evidence on the part of a Cleveland official in Hawaii in connection with the relations of that country to our own. The record of the Administration of which such a person is a superficial survival justifies us in doing so. We are quite aware that the legitimate population of the islands, outside of the natives, while largely American, is numerically small. We are equally aware that there is a large mass of Coolie contract laborers on them who ought not to be there, and who might have to go, or be re-employed on a more humane and equitable basis, if the group should happen to come under the laws of the United States.

The same facts also are within the knowledge of the consul general, of Mr. Claus Spreckels and the Evening Post. The first and last named are probably divided in the sentiments which underlie their several views. The consul naturally would oppose annexation because his late master did, and he did for various reasons of state or local interest which need not be discussed here. Mr. Spreckels would be vitally embarrassed if deprived of the blessings of Coolie slave labor, and the Evening Post would weep bitterly in the event of annexation, because England wants the islands.

An Acute Eastern Situation.

There are the strongest reasons for thinking that the prospect of a general European war has been increased since the outbreak of the Western philhellene sentiment compelled the British and French cabinets to hesitate and halt in their active adherence to the policy now seen to have been serious and ultimate with the three emperors of Russia, Germany and Austria. Much yet depends upon the impending debate of the French question in the French chambers. If that should disclose a representative sentiment yielding enough, it is probable that France will lead its weight to the "third Kaiser" program of forcible coercion, and Italy will follow. As this would leave England alone, that government would be forced to join with the others.

The European dispatches of yesterday all tended to the probability that the intense anti-German feeling now rife among the French people of all classes, would be potent enough to compel the rejection by their government of the scheme proposed by their Eastern neighbors. There is little doubt that the attitude of both England and Italy will be determined by the parliamentary developments in Paris within the next few days. Should the results favor such a solution we hardly can doubt that an understanding will be quickly reached between Great Britain, France and Italy, who then would be arrayed against the three imperial powers upon an issue clear and frictional enough to gravely menace the peace of the world.

It is quite evident that the czar believes the time has come to force the situation and bring the differences within the concert to a positive issue. His proposition to make Bzto Petrovitch, an uncle of Prince Nikola of Montenegro, governor of Crete, is ample evidence of the fact. As the Montenegro princely family are completely under Russian tutelage and dictation, such an arrangement could mean nothing less than a Muscovite protectorate of the island, which would antagonize England almost as much as it would insult and injure Greece. It would dispose of the latter's last hope of ever acquiring Crete, and equally would plant a Russian power in front of the Egean Sea in a manner that nobody is ready to think the queen's ministers would consent to without a fight.

If this proposal is merely a diplomatic "bluff" to disconcert the Western hand, it is one of so dangerous a nature that we can hardly believe Russia would make it without the disposition to bring on an acute situation, of which war might easily be the only outcome. Readers will remember that when Count Bismarck considered that Prussia was ready to have it out with Napoleon III, he created a "casus belli" in much the same way, by having a Hohenzollern prince proposed for the Spanish throne. The irritation that ensued in consequence drove France into war, as was intended. The national affront in that instance was not as direct or venomous as the czar's present proposition must be considered by Lord Salisbury, leaving King George out of consideration.

Only those immediately behind the scenes can know whether or not an alliance between England, France and Italy, solid enough to risk the chances of war with the Kaiser, is among the present possibilities. If it is not, it may be feared that little Greece will have a hard time. Should the Western powers feel forced to avoid the dangers of an ultimate struggle, the Russo-German influence might compel them to witness the complete isolation of the Greeks, and perhaps their crushing by the numerical force of the Turks, armed and financially supported by Wilhelm and Nicholas. But this, again, hardly could go on indefinitely without precipitating a general fight. The situation at large appears more critical and pregnant of war than we have yet seen it.

Old King Coal.

A Chicago report has it that a millionaire of that city, largely interested in coal, is to visit Washington with a view to secure arbitration with Canada on the tariff questions of coal and wood. The story is that if the United States raises the duty on Canadian coal from 40 to 75 cents, the Canadians will retort by increasing their tariff on American coal from 60 to 75 cents. This alarming prospect, from the interested Chicago standpoint, must be met by an arbitration treaty.

The telegraphic news may not cover all the points in this grave international problem, but as far as we are able to judge, the millionaire coal baron will strike a cold climate here. Our two prin-

cipal arbitration men have been discharged, under circumstances precluding their re-employment, and, even if they were here, it is doubtful what view of the matter they might take. One of them is also a coal baron, it is said, whose religious faith in free trade has been much strengthened by his large interest in Nova Scotia coal mines, purchased just before the campaign of 1892. He might be willing to arbitrate, but then his great desire naturally would be to get Nova Scotia coal into the United States free of duty, and not especially to encourage American coal enterprises. The other man would have been in favor of anything British and against this country as a general proposition. But they are politically dead, and a practical sense, civilly dead.

A more depressing influence upon the hopes of the Chicago coal man will be encountered in the arctic indifference of the Republican powers to any embarrassments or losses that may accrue to native interests through the operation of a high protective tariff. The religion of protection is a conquering when it is not an exterminating one. Its votaries are like the followers of Mohammed, they acknowledge only one Profit, and that is the profit of the protected manufacturer. In consequence the American flag has disappeared from the seas; if it never has been once seen in the Sea Canal for over a year, what does it matter? They have Havemeyer, Carnegie, and Rockefeller, and the profits!

The spirit of the friend Fondevela still rules the Spaniards in Cuba. He sent the for every Spanish atrocity reported in our newspapers he would have an American life. The other day Cuban troops raided the town of Bayamo, and in retaliation twenty peaceful Cuban citizens have been torn from their homes and publicly butchered and their mangled bodies left to dogs and vultures. High authorities on international law justify intervention by neighboring powers in the interests of humanity.

Ways and Means gossip retains pineapples on the free list. Why the pineapple? It is a struggling and infant but promising Florida industry. Will Mr. Hanna sacrifice two Senators votes to his selfish desire for a cheap table luxury? Think of the principle of the thing!

We have learned with extreme regret that the Hon. Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina, has resigned his post as United States Minister to Mexico, or, rather, we do not know whether this act is to be regretted or not. It is a mixed emotion which pervades us. The longer the United States can be represented at the Mexican capital by a gentleman of Hon. Matt Ransom's ability and unquestionable social deportment, the better, we should say. On the other hand, the sooner he returns to North Carolina, a State which needs him, or to this town, a Capital which needs him, the better. It used to be said of Gen. Ransom (who is properly to be called general, because he never surrendered till the brink of the last fight was reached) that they like to have him present among them in the Old North State because of his distinguished style. Gen. Ransom's style is improving, perennial, beautiful. We extend to him, whether he decides to settle in Elizabeth City or Washington City, a cordial greeting.

Messrs. Reed, Dingley and others of the faithful will have to increase their tariff pace to keep up with the procession. On Saturday in New York goods were withdrawn from bond necessitating the payment of \$1,200,000 in duties. The sugar people have lived all their raw material, and the rest of the trusts are actively at work on the same line. The New York collector has over four thousand withdrawal applications ahead of him. The most retroactive bill could hardly hit this situation.

The insurrection, probable massacre, and cannibalism in the Samoan Islands should prove a boom to the President. There is a consulate he can offer freely to almost any of the officeholders.

The prize fight is pneumatic; and we are all tired.

The Buffalo Courier says that the McKinley tariff is a magic bottle, but we can assure the country that there is nothing in it stronger than apollinaris water.

On March 4, writes the Havana correspondent of the World, the command of Gen. Castillo wanted to drink Mr. McKinley's health, which was quite proper and courteous, but there was not any wine; so the Cubans attacked and captured the town of Guines, the second in size in Havana province, and found plenty. Then they gave a McKinley inauguration ball in the plaza and danced all night. If the Executive can resist things like that, he is adamant.

News from Berlin is to the effect that the Kaiser is very much afraid he will have to prohibit the importation of all American products if protective tariff is passed. Things like this accentuate the necessity for Congressional haste in jamming the measure through. In a little while alarm at the effects which the bill will have on trade and commerce, might make it difficult to pass.

The Pope has written a very calm and kindly letter to the Queen Regent of Spain, begging her to grant reforms to Cuba, demanded by justice and humanity and sufficient to remove the causes of the revolution. This has been taken in high dudgeon even by Spanish Liberals. In any case the advice comes too late to be of service. The Cubans will have liberty or death.

Today the greatest man that America ever knew since Jefferson steps down and out of the White House forever—Wolfe City.

This, we think, establishes the exact location of Bitter Creek. Wolfe City being the capital of the district is naturally at the head waters.

A Western philosopher has suggested that instead of appointing the husbands of any of the fair officeholders who are just now besieging him, the President would do well to appoint the women themselves. In some cases this would work nicely.

Mother McKinley.

(From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.)
A question has arisen in Washington as to the title which should be applied to the President's mother. One of the members of the household was asked for advice by a newspaper man. "Call her Mother McKinley," he replied; "that is what she likes."

A NECESSARY EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The Times:
In your issue of this morning, referring to the premature publication of some of the schedules of the tariff bill, you say, among other things:

"It is said that Gen. Grosvenor was almost caught yesterday when Mr. Dingley asked for an exhibition of bills for the nominal purpose of making a trifling change. Gen. Grosvenor faltered out that he had left his copy at his hotel. There was a shout of derision from the other members, who felt that Grosvenor would be a good subject for a full abstract of the bill, which they had been committing to their local correspondents. Gen. Grosvenor finally requested permission to return to his room and produce his copy, which, after some delay, he was enabled to do."

There is not one single word or syllable in this statement, and it is a most malicious and infamous attack upon me, which I denounce without qualification, and I demand of you full retraction at once. It is an aspersion on my character in my official capacity, and has not for its foundation a shadow of truth. The copy of the tariff bill furnished never been committed to the committee room in the Cohen Hotel; I was not called upon by Mr. Dingley to exhibit my copy; it has never been out of sight for a moment; it laid, constantly during the sessions yesterday, on the table in front of me, and all the bills issued to the members were returned to Mr. Dingley at the adjournment both at noon and at night. I did not leave the room at any time to go after my copy; the copy was never out of the room. Each and every word and syllable of your publication is malicious, scandalous, false and untrue to the hilt.

I append a statement from the other Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee supporting my declaration. Yours truly,
C. H. GROSVENOR.
Washington, March 14.

Washington, D. C., March 14, 1897.
The undersigned Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee join in stating that the paragraph published in The Times this morning, relating to Gen. Grosvenor's connection with a copy of the tariff bill, has no shadow of a foundation whatever. The single copy issued to him has never been carried outside the committee room; he has never been called upon to produce his copy; never left the room to procure his copy, and no about of derision was ever heard in the committee room, or in connection with this tariff bill, and we state further that the whole article is without a shadow of truth.

NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., Chairman;
SEBASTO E. PAYNE, JOHN DALZIELL, A. A. HOOKER, CHARLES A. EISENELL, J. P. DOLLYER, GEORGE W. STEELE, MARTIN K. JOHNSON, WALTER EVANS, J. A. TAWNEY.

The paragraph in the article of which Gen. Grosvenor complains was taken from the Philadelphia Record of Saturday morning last, and copied in substantially the same form in which it originally appeared, the reporter having no reason to question the accuracy of his source, and no accurate journal as the Record has always proved itself to be, in the discussion of tariff matters. In this the reporter was astray, and in the face of Gen. Grosvenor's statement, and the corroborative testimony of his associates of the Ways and Means Committee, he was not reasonably to doubt that The Times has unwittingly done both Gen. Grosvenor and the committee a serious injustice. This we greatly regret—Editor Times.

NOTES AND PERSONALS

Lenten seduction and sackcloth are not much in evidence this year, and society is a little less austere.

The new Cabinet families and newly-elected Senators and their families have been hospitably entertained since their arrival, and this week has quite a number of "little affairs" on the tapis.

The daily exodus of guests at the White House will continue all of the new officials will have informal "at homes" as soon as they are settled.

Many regrets follow the families of ex-Secretaries Lamont and Francis, who have both left the city. Mrs. Olney and Mrs. Barnum will be here some weeks longer.

Mrs. Hanna, wife of Senator Hanna, will be at home on Thursday afternoon at the Arlington.

Senator and Mrs. McMillan will entertain at dinner on Wednesday evening, the 17th instant.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre will entertain at dinner on Saturday, March 20.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson Clover will give a reception on Wednesday evening next in honor of Senator and Mrs. Platt.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Mann will entertain at dinner on Saturday next.

The marriage of Miss Cecilia Du Hamel to Dr. Cornelius Brockbridge Boyle will take place at St. Paul's Church, Fifteenth street, on Thursday next at high noon.

Gen. and Mrs. Draper returned from Kentucky on Saturday afternoon. Yesterday Gen. Draper left for a short visit to Boston.

The matinee concert which is to be given by the Boston Instrumental Club on March 24, for the benefit of the National Homeopathic Hospital, will, to be socially considered, the musical event of the season. The patronesses are, Miss Dalziel, Mrs. Westinghouse, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Huff, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Rudolph, Mrs. Gurley, Mrs. Amesley, Mrs. Somers and Mrs. Fisher. Mrs. Frank A. Gardner, formerly Miss Webb, of Salem, will assist in song, and the people of Washington may expect a real musical treat.

Major Elijah W. Halford, U. S. A., is making a short visit in Washington, where he spent four years as private secretary to President Harrison. He will divide his stay between St. Paul's Church, Fifteenth street, 1623 Twenty-second street, and Hon. John W. Foster, former Secretary of State. Major Halford is looking very well despite his accident of last summer. His present station is Denver.

B. F. Clayton, of Iowa, president of the Farmers' National Congress is stopping with L. J. McGee, at 517 S street northwest.

An Old Building Destroyed.
Fire destroyed an old frame building, at the corner of First and P streets southwest, yesterday afternoon. It belonged to Calvin Tibbs. The building was unoccupied and is supposed to have been set on fire by tramps. The entire loss was but \$25.

Will Call an Extra Session.
Little Rock, Ark., March 14.—Gov. Jones has decided to call a call for an extra session of the legislature. He said the appropriation bills have not been passed and he has no funds with which to run the State government for the next two years.

TROUBLE AMONG WHEELMEN.

Chief Counsel of California Resigns From the Executive Board.

San Francisco, March 14.—At a meeting last night to receive the report of the California delegates to the national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, announcements were made of whole-hearted support of the League, and, in view of it, it is believed, result in the utter disruption of the North California division. Chief Counsel Kerrigan announced his resignation as executive officer of the division.

After adjournment an informal discussion was held, during which it was practically decided to have the California Associated Cycle Club absorb the North California division, and assume control of all matters now handled by the division.

In addition to the club membership it is intended to include individual membership throughout the State, and furnish all the advantages now furnished by the league.

DEEDS BACK HER PROPERTY.
The Daughter of Claus Spreckels Gave Up a Fortune.

San Francisco, Cal., March 14.—Advices from Honolulu, under date of March 8, announce that Mrs. Emma C. Watson has decided to leave her father, Claus Spreckels, all the property in that city which was originally presented by him to her. The interests include the fine mansion at Punahou and sundry building lots on Port street. The deeds were filed on March 4. No explanation is given, but it is understood that the transfer is the result of the recent marriage of Miss Spreckels and the strained relations with the father which followed.

It will be remembered that soon after her marriage, Mrs. Watson turned over to her father property, chiefly in lands, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,000,000. The only property she retained was the building bearing her maiden and Christian names, on Market street, opposite Mason street.

ANTICIPATING AN OUTBREAK.
GARRISON TO BE MOBILIZED AGAIN: Carlist Demonstrations.

London, March 14.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that Gen. Aniceta will do his best to forward reinforcements to the Philippine Islands, but the widespread Carlist agitation and the approach of the May day manifestations make his doing so difficult.

Gen. Argueta, who is in command of the military forces in northern Spain, and who recently made a tour of inspection in Navarre, Logrono, Burgos and the Basque provinces, reports that the Carlists are stronger in those places than they are in Catalonia.

He does not, however, expect that there will be any disorder unless it is caused by the prevailing agricultural distress. He nevertheless proposes to mobilize the principal garrisons in the places mentioned to prevent the Carlist diarchy. He will also take precautions in the event of May day strikes.

SENATOR JONES AT DENVER.
He Endorsed Senator Teller Before the Legislature.

Denver, Col., March 14.—Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Daniel J. Campion, of Michigan, chairman of the congressional committee, spent yesterday in Denver. Senator Jones said they were here to consult the silver leaders.

Senator Jones addressed the members of the legislature in the afternoon, endorsing Senator Teller. Referring to the recent election, he said the greatest largeness in the vote of the pivotal States pointed to the conclusion that methods had been used which were disgraceful to the country.

A TOWBOAT OVERTURNED.
Pilot Devers Drowned, But the Crew Swam to Shore.

Pittsburg, March 14.—The towboat Hawk, owned by the McKimble Coal Company, was overturned by high wind on the Ohio River, shortly before noon today, at Bellevue, six miles below Pittsburg. William Devers, the pilot on watch, was drowned, but the balance of the crew managed to reach the shore in safety.

Devers was fifty years old and leaves a widow and two children at Freedom, Pa. His body has not yet been recovered. The Hawk was valued at \$8,000, and insured for \$6,500.

The Puritan in Tow.
New York, March 14.—The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer Kansas City, which arrived late last night from Savannah, reports that at 11 o'clock yesterday morning she passed the United States steamship Columbia with the United States monitor Puritan, which was disabled off Batteries, in tow.

Stole Clothing in Baltimore.
Nicholas Rudolph was yesterday released from the District Jail and immediately re-arrested and taken to Baltimore by Detective O'Donnell, of that city, where he is wanted for stealing clothing.

LITTLE BREECHES
I don't go much on religion;
I never ain't had no show;
But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir,
On the hind end of things I know.

I don't pass out on the prophets,
And free will, and that sort of thing,
But I believe in God and the angels,
Ever since one night last spring.

I came into town with some turpins,
And my little babe came along;
No forerunner in the country,
Could beat him for pretty and strong.

Peart and chipper and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight;
And I'd let him to chew tobacco,
Just to keep his milk teeth white.

The snow come down like a blanket
As I passed by Taggart's store;
I went in for a jug of molasses,
And left the team at the door.

They scared at the team and started,
I heard one little squall,
And hell-to-split over the prairie
Went team, Little Breeches and all.

Hell-to-split over the prairie!
I was almost froze with sheer;
But we rousted up some torches
And searched for 'em far and near.

At last we struck horses and wagon,
Snowed under a soft, white mound,
Upset, dead beat, but little Gabe
No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hope soured on me
Of my fellow-critters' aid;
I lost Gabe down on my marrow bones,
Crotch-deep in the snow, and prayed.

By this the torches was played out,
And me and Israel Parr
Went off for some wood to a sheepfold
That he said was somewhere thar.

We found it at last, and a little shed,
Where they shut up the lambs at night,
We looked in and seen them huddled thar,
So warm and sleepy and white;

And thar that Little Breeches and chirped,
As peart as ever you see;
"I want a chat of tobacco,
And that's what's the matter with me."

How did he get thar? Angels!
He could never have walked in that storm;
They just scooped down and toiled him
To whar it was safe and warm.

And I think they saved the little child
And bringing him to his own
Is a derided sight better business
Than loafing round the Throne.

JOHN HAY.

THE CUSTOMS OF THE CHINESE.

An Interesting Talk Thereon by Miss M. E. French.

Miss M. E. French, formerly missionary at Hongchow, gave an interesting and instructive talk last evening at the Central Presbyterian Church, on the customs and manners of the Chinese.

She appeared in the garb commonly worn by Chinese women.

Miss French gave a very graphic account of the city of Hong Chow, which is the capital of the province in which it is located. Among the many things for which the city is noted are its numerous curio stores, and its drug store which, she said, is noted as the largest in the world.

The interior of this establishment is handsomely fitted up, but the one thing which any American would notice on entering was that the women made the purchases on one side, while the men bought on the other. She also told interestingly of the temples, 500 or more which dotted the hills on the west side of the city. Here, she said, in the seasons of worship, thousands could be seen daily kneeling in prayer in front of the temples.

Miss French then told generally of her own work. She called attention to the sore need of medicines in the rural districts and suggested that no better charity could be done than keeping the missionaries well supplied, especially with quinine.

Miss French exhibited to the audience the kind of shoes worn by the Chinese ladies, foot handgrips, and other articles made and worn by the upper ten thousand of Chinese women.

HE SPOKE ON CUBA.
Mr. Croft Delivered a Lecture for Benefit of Newsboys' Home.

Mr. W. A. Croft delivered an interesting lecture last evening at Typographical Temple for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home in this city. The lecture was under the auspices of the local Secular League, and was well attended by the friends of the little news merchants.

Mr. Croft spoke of Cuba, Yucatan and the Rimas, the interest and instructive nature of the discourse being greatly enhanced by numerous stereoscopic views. While many of these were beautiful and instructive, and were highly appreciated by the spectators, it was not until the pictures of Cienfuegos, president of the Cuban Republic, and Gen. Gomez were thrown upon the canvas that the real feeling of the audience was shown. The applause was loud and long, leaving no doubt of the sympathy of his hearers for the struggling Cubans.

After the lecture, Mr. John Hutchinson, "the minstrel of reform," the only surviving member of the famous Hutchinson family, who is in the city for the purpose of securing legislation in the interest of the laboring classes, spoke.

NO RELIEF FROM MCKINLEY.
Ex-Gov. Boies Says Bimetallism Need Not Expect Any.

San Diego, Cal., March 14.—Ex-Gov. Horace Boies, of Iowa, left here for the North last evening. Speaking of national affairs, Gov. Boies said:

"The cause of bimetallism never looked brighter than it does today. The defeat of Bryan was, of course, a sore blow, especially to those who knew him and understood his great fitness for the position. We must readjust a little along some lines, but in the end everything will come out right."

"What do you think of President McKinley's proposed plan of appointing ambassadors to an international monetary conference?" was asked.

"Nothing," replied the governor. "There is nothing in any scheme looking toward international bimetallism by agreement."

THE FAIR WILL CASE.
Mrs. Craven's Attorneys Moved to Prompt Action.

San Francisco, Cal., March 14.—The lawyers for Mrs. Nettie R. Craven have been moved to prompt action by the filing of the intervention of Virginia Fair Sturdy. The first effort of Mrs. Craven's lawyers will be directed toward throwing out of court the complaint in intervention of Miss Fair, on the theory that the document was not filed in good faith.

Another feature of the proceedings will be to force from the lawyers who have been instrumental in the creation of the paper the evidence upon which their claims of conspiracy are based. Yesterday afternoon the case was called up and after long argument went over until tomorrow.

Spanish Statements Prove False.
Madrid, March 14.—A dispatch to the Insurgent from Manila does not bear out the rosy-tinted statements issued by the government respecting the situation in the Philippine Islands. Instead of the Spanish troops winning successive victories over the insurgents, the Imperialists' correspondent declares that the campaign is almost paralyzed owing to the lack of reinforcements. Owing to the scarcity of troops it is impossible for the Spaniards to carry on an offensive campaign.

Died Before the Operation.
Atlanta, Ga., March 14.—A special from Mason says that Dr. James Etheridge died today just as the surgeons were about to operate on him. They examined him before he was placed on the table and decided that he could take an anesthetic.

Almost at the very instant it was applied he expired. The surgeons were shocked, but a post mortem showed that death was caused by paralysis. Dr. Etheridge was a prominent physician.

Destitute Fire at Elkins, W. Va.
Elkins, W. Va., March 14.—A devastating fire broke out here today and today its progress could be checked it had destroyed twelve stores, the opera house, a hotel, barber shop, several law offices, a printing office and six other buildings. Several families lived in the apartments above the stores and lost their goods. The loss is heavy, but cannot now be estimated. It was the most destructive fire that ever occurred here.

Killed by Cannibals.
San Francisco, Cal., March 14.—Sydney advices by the steamer Zealandia state that cannibals in the Solomon Islands, some